DISASTERS BY STEE AND STORM

The past year has, under a wise Providence, usual chastisements in loss of life and property able assurance of a permanent peace. by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of no desire on the part of his Government to dithese misfortunes, will reap their reward in the minish the cordulity of these relations. The consciousness of having performed a noble act, hospitable reception which has been given to the and in receiving the grateful thanks of men. Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share women and children, whose sufferings they have the wishes of that Government. The inexcusable

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH POREIGN POWERS-GREAT BEITAIN.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one, in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty niluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the con- relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since ferences of the Commissioners by whom it was the close of the last session of Congress, selected negotiated. This trenty provides methods for citizens of the United States to serve in offices adjusting the questions pending between the two of importance in several departments of the Govnations. The various questions are to be ad- ernment. I have reason to think that this selecjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, tion is due to an appreciation of the disinterest at an early day, to make the necessary provision ness of the policy which the United States have for the Tribunal of Geneva, and for the several pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to con-Commissioners on the part of the United States tinue to maintain this disinterested and just called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King policy with China, as well as Japan. of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the Tribunal that there is no disposition on the part of this of Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably Government to swerve from its established course. expressed for the readiness with which the joint | Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barrequest has been complied with, by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at the high positions.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, has the two Governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard, as between themselves, certain vantage. Ample opportunity was given for exprinciples of public law, for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, these principles to the knowledge of the other the forts from which the outrages had been commaritime powers, and to invite them to accede mitted were gallantly assaulted, and were deto them. Negotiations are going on as to the stroyed. Having thus punished the criminals. form of the note by which the invitation is to be and having vindicated the honor of the flag. extended to the other Powers. I recommend the the expedition returned, finding it impracticable legislation necessary on the part of the United under the circumstances, to conclude the desired States to bring into operation the articles of the convention. I respectfully refer to the cortreaty relating to the Fisheries and to other respondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American may see fit to take. possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to the very objectionable laws establishing what is be desired that this legislation may become op- known as a free zone on the frontier of the erative before the fishermen of the United States United States. It is hoped that this may yet be begin to make arrangements for the coming sea- done, and also that stringent measures may be son. I have addressed a communication, of which taken by the Republic restraining lawless persons a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors on the frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its own of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, action will soon relieve this Government of the Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, arging upon difficulties experienced from these causes. Our the Governments of these States, respectively, relations with the various Republics of the Conthe necessary action on their part to carry into tinent and South America continue, with one effect the object of the article of the treaty exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recomwhich contemplates the use of the canals on mend some action by Congress regarding the either side connected with the navigation of the overdue instalments, under the award of the lakes and river, forming the boundary, in terms Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The of equity, by the inhabitants of both countries. internal dissensions of this Government present It is hoped that the importance of the object no justification for the absence of efforts to meet and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification the speedy approval and legislative sanction of of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, the boundary between the United States and will naturally be made more so by this act. It the British North American possessions, between is not too much to hope that the Government of the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress well as intrinsically right, to advance toward in the recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a present act contemplates. The true prosperity force in the field during the next Summer.

PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany has enabled me to that the delicate duty of this protection has Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage. been performed by the Minister and Consul at | with no hope of release until their lives become as well as with prodence and tact. Their course United States are large holders in foreign lands, has received the commendation of the German of this species of property, forbidden by the Government, and has wounded no susceptibilities | fundamental law of their own country. I recomof the French.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

the United States, and a desire to harmonize zens of this Government. with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiaatic Powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the consular and naturalization connections with Austria and Hungary have been exchanged.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

tion of the States of the Church to the Kingdom the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty, and of Italy, and the removal of the Capital of that the blessings of free institutions. Our naval Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the commanders in Caban waters have been inestablished policy of the United States, I have structed, in case it should become necessary, to recognized this change. The ratification of the spare no effort to protect the lives and property new treaty of commerce between the United of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain States and Italy has been exchanged. The two the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all powers have agreed in their treaty that property pending questions with Spain, growing out of the at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of ing this rule into the obligations of nations. tions.

The Forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a In addressing my third annual Message to the Mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the law-making branch of the Government, it is grat- claims of the citizens of the United States ifying to be able to state that during the past against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in year success has generally attended the effort to Cuba. That Commission has since been organexecute all the laws found upon the statute ized. I transmit herewith the correspondence books. The policy has been not to inquire into relating to its formation and its jurisdiction the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford their special interest, and to enforce them ac-It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of been one of general prosperity to the nation. It Spain and the allied South American Republics. has however been attended with more than which has resulted in an armistice with a reason

THE UNITED STATES AND BUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible with self-respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold interviews with this Govern ment after his abuse of Government officials and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes he has been relieved of further intercourse with our Government, and the man agement of the affairs of the Imperial Nation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN AND CHINA.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimat

THE COBEAN EXPEDITION

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows barons treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatbeen pleased to comply with the joint wish of ment of such marinees. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party was sent out, and on reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadplanation and apology for the insult, but beither came. A force was then landed and after an and leave the so

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the entire emancipation more rapidly than the and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES AND ELSEWHERE.

It is a subject for regret that the reforms in give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the by Spain, have not been carried out in the West Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the India Colonies. The laws and regulations for United States in that country. It is just to add the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Paris, and the various Consuls in France, under a burden to their employers. I desire to direct the supervision of the latter, with great kindness your attention to the fact that citizens of the mend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, own-The Government of the Emperor of Germany ing, or dealing in, slave property in foreign lands, continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards either as owners, hirers, or mortgagees, by citi-

CURA AND SPAIN. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other I have been officially informed of the annexa- Powers, naturally desire to see every country in

OBJECTAL EDUCATION OF AMERICAN YOUTHS.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further in obtaining the good opinions of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, I enrnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed on an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and some other nowers. As situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those counplovees in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

SUBSIDIES TO STRANSHIP LINES

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of teamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

THE NATIONAL DEBT. was highly desirable that this rapid diminution work of republican institutions, is encouraged by should take place, both to strengthen the credit increasing the facilities for gathering together of the country and to convince its citizens of with speed the news from all parts of the countheir entire ability to meet every dollar of liability try. The desire to reap the benefit of such imaccomplishment of these desirable ends, of the to the report of the Postmaster General for full try, its increasing ability to meet the large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not | mer years. desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continne this rapid payment.

MODIFICATION OF TAX AND TARIFF LAWS,

I therefore recommend a modification of both spectfully invited to this subject.

THE CURRENCY.

ompared with the national currincy has a most damaging effect upon the increase and developarticles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE ARMY. For the operations of the army in the past year, the expenses of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea-coast and other improvements conducted untary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinues promotion in the the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of Chief of Corps befrom the corps in which the vacancy exists. THE NAVY.

an improvement in the number and efficiency of supposing that all such persons have been guilty the naval force, without material increase in the of violation of the law. A full report of what policy which has been adopted and is being ex- to Congress by the Attorney General. tended as far as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. by these means we have bean enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, and to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the Navy in times of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the Navy has in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestion of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the Navy and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace etandard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers. the reduction of others and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are all considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the Navy above the rank of Captain be made by selection instead of by seniority.

port of the Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibit a gratifying ncrease in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly nducive to the vigor and stability of republic With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated but all requiring the services the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this Department can be made self-sustaining; but its gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and tries, who know our language imperfectly, or the day is not far distant when the Post Office of procure for the occasion the services of the em- this Government will prove a much greater bless- might in time be the means of collecting most of ing to the whole people than it now is.

PROPOSITION TO UNITE THE TELEGRAPH WITH THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The suggestion of the Postmaster General for approvements in the Department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the document for your favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground without bankrupting them. But in view of the provement will standate education. I refer you

KU-KLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government the execution of the Act of Congress approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law, in a porthe tariff and interest tax laws. I recommend tion of the State of South Carolina. The necesthat all taxes from internal sources be abolished, gity of the course pursued will be demonstrated except those on spirituous, vinous and malt by the report of the Committee to investigate liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from Southern Outrages under the provisions of the stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that above Act. I issued a Proclamation calling the a careful estimate be made of the amount of sur- attention of the people of the United States to plus revenue collected under the present laws, the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise after providing for the current expenses of the any of the extraordinary powers thereby con-Government, the interest account and a sinking | ferred upon me except in case of imperative nefund, and that this surplus be reduced in such cessity; but making known my purpose to exermanner as to afford the greatest relief to the cise such powers whenever it should become negreatest number. There are many articles not cessary to do so for the purpose of securing to produced at home, such as medicines compound- all citizens of the United States the peaceful ened, from which little revenue is derived, but joyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the which enter into general use. All such articles | Constitution and the laws. After the passage of I recommend to be placed on the free list, this law, information was received from time to Should a further reduction prove advisable, I time that a combination of characters referred to would then recommend that it be made upon in this law existed and were powerful in many those articles which can bear it without disturb- parts of the Southern States, particularly in cer ing home production, or reducing the wages of tain counties of South Carolina. Careful inves-American labor. I have not entered into figures, tigation was made, and it was ascertained that in such properly, is one to which your attention is because to do so would be to repeat all that will nine Counties of the State such combinations be laid before you in the Report of the Secretary | were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient | pensation equal to the respectable support of a of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting portion of the citizens to control the local author. family, while their duties are such as to involve revenues pay collectors of customs small salaries, ity, and having among other things the object of but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at depriving the emancipated class of the substant vate life such services demand compensation the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the tial benefits of freedom and of the privilege equal to the services rendered, and a wise econcompensation of those officials to a large sum. of the free, political actions of those citizens who omy would dictate the same rule in the Gov-It has always seemed to me as if this system did not sympathize with their own views; and ernment service. must at times work perniciously. It holds out among their operations were frequent scourgings est men, should such get and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrat- I have not given the estimates for the support scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally almost all cases being citizens of different politi- comparative statement between the txpenditures to make large seizares. Your attention is re- cal sentiment from their own, or free persons who for the year just past and the one just preceding, have shown a disposition to claim equal rights because all these figures are contained in the acwith other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive | companying reports or in those presented direct-The continued fluctuations in the value of gold and well-disposed citizens were sufferers by this ly to Congress. These estimates have my aplawless violence. Thereupon, on the 13th of Oc- proval. tober, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms | DISABILITIES IMPOSED BY THE POURTEENTH AMENDment of the country, in keeping up prices of all of the law, calling upon the members of the said combinations to disperse within five days and to More than six years having elapsed since deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the the last hostile gun was fired between the armies United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, then arrayed against each other, one for the perdisguises and other implements used by them for petuation the other for the destruction of the carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warn- Union, it may well be considered whether it is ing not having been heeded, on the 17th of Octo- not now time that the disabilities imposed by ber another proclamation was issued, suspending the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in | That instrument does not include the ballot, but that State, and directions were given that within only requires the disability to hold office of certhe counties so designated, persons supposed on tain classes. When the purity of the ballot-box credible information to be members of such unlaw- is secure, a majority of one is sure to elect officers ful combinations should be arrested by the milita- reflecting the views of the majority. I do not ry force of the United States and delivered to see the propriety of excluding men from office der the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secre- In two of the said counties many arrests have of a standing and character sufficient to be electbeen made, and at last accounts the number of ed to positions requiring them to take the outh persons thus arrested was 268. Several hundred to support the constitution, and admitting the whose criminality was ascertained to be of an instaff corps of the army until provided for by law, ferior degree were released for the present. views but of less atanding in their communities I recommend that the number of officers in each These have generally made confessions of their It may be said that the former violated an oath, guilt. Great caution has been exercised in mak- while the latter did not have it in their power to ing these arrests, and notwithstanding their large | do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be number, it is believed that no innocent person is doubted they would have broken it as did the fornow in custody. The prisoners will be held for mer class. If there are any great criminals disregular trial before a judicial tribunal of the Unitinguished above all others for the part they took comes vacant the place may be filled by selection ted States. As soon as it appeared that the in opposition to the Government, they might, in anthorities of the United States were about to the judgment of Congress, be excluded from take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many such amnesty. The subject is submitted for your The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows persons absconded, and there is good reasons for careful consideration. expense of supporting it. This is due to the has been done under this law will be submitted not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to

THE MORMON QUESTION.

to the laws of the United States. Territorial lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of officers however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the unjesty of the expression and the ballot in those entertaining differlaw. Neither polygamy nor other violation of ent political convictions. existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now proved February 21, 1871, a Territorial Government Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature to legitimize all born prior Territorial Legislature to registrate as justified by to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by of improvement. a suggestion only, and not a recommendation. THE ADMINISTRATION INDIAN POLICY AND ITS

HESULTS.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has This will secure in the higher grades greater resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from tally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an efficiency and hold out an incentive to young offi- the limited time during which it has been in operwar between the two powers. The United peace and conciliation, which has hitherto guided cers to improve themselves in the knowledge of ation. Through the efforts of the various social ings atood, provided it can be purchased at a fair ing the Navy, and its cost compared with that of the execution of the policy, and the Board of will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for

duced to settle upon reservations to cultivate the soil and perform productive labor of various kinds and to partially accept civilization. These are being cared for in such a way that it is hoped to nduce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humano, Christianlike and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration also. the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas; and in doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course the Indians now between the Missouri and Pacific and south of the British Possessions, into one Territory or State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length,

and I recommend to you his suggestions. PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE BESERVED FOR ACTUAL

SETTLERS. I renew my recommendation that the public telegraph system of the United States with the lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to postal system. It is believed that by such a be disposed of only as required for occupation The National Debt has been reduced to the course the cost of telegraphing could be much reextent of eighty-six millions fifty-seven thousand duced and the service be as well, if not better have been in great part disposed of in such a one hundred and twenty-six dellars and eighty rendered. It would secure further advantage by way as to secure access to the balance by the harcents during the year; and by negotiation of the extending the telegraph through portions of the dy settler who may wish to avail himself of them; national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the country where private enterprise will not coninterest on the public debt has been so far di- struct it. Commerce, trade, and above all, the attaining so desirable an object, the educational minished that now the sum to be raised for in- efforts to bring a people widely separated into a interest may well be assisted by the grant of the terest account is nearly seventeen millions of community of interests are always benefitted by proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

CULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, rapid development of the resources of the coun- details of the operations of last year, and for submitted with this, will give you information comparative statements of the results with for- collected and prepared for publication, in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year the Patent Office the Pension Office the Land Office and the Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his Department for the year. As agriculture is the ground work of our prosperity. too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this Department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the methods of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to our territo-

The work is prospering quietly and surely, and the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended and the lessdependent we shall be upon the products of for-

The subject of compensation to the heads of foreaus and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill invited. But few of the officials receive a commillions of dollars and ereat interests. In pri

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

possession of these offices, to be lax in their ed at night by disguised persons, their victims in of the Government for the ensuing year and a

OSTRACISM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, and personal violence or threats towards persons entertain ing political views opposed to those entertained b In Utah there still remains a remnant of bar- the majority of the citizens, prevents immigration barism repugnant to civilization, decency, and and the flow of much needed capital into the States the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, vote for men representing their views, and permit full freedom of

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, apdealing, but their practices. They will be protect- was organized in the District of Columbia. Its reed in the worship of God according to the dictutes of their own consciences, but they will not its advocates. Under the direction of the Terri torial officers, a system of improvements has been be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak inaugurated, by means of which Washington is raof religion. It may be advisable for Congress to pidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. consider what, in the execution of the laws The citizens of the District having voluntarily hazed against polygamy, is to be the status of the plu- themselves for the purpose of contributing to the ral wives and their offspring, and the propriety of advancement of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, is order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out the various systems

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that grow ing city, and, looking to the near future, were to appropriation be made immediately to purchase the emainder of the Square on which the burned build-

the preceding year, and the estimates for the en- Commissioners methorized by the law of April Government purposes, and also an appropriation of saing year are contained in the accompanying re- 10th, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been in-

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

During this fiscal year the number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually has become so great, and the mpositions practised upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attenti

onesty and efficiency in all public servants. Every

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM. It has been the aim of the Administration to force

official who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If had men have secured places, it has been the fault making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or whogive letters endorsing the character of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can in a measure correct this abuse, is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the nusiness man who gives a letter of recommendation stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to most his obligations. A reform which would enforce this prinwould insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictious of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, in clevating to public the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which

In my Message to Congress one year ago, I urgent ly recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of "An Act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of Government, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said Act I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed; but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair wines. Alos,

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence like, and in the best interest of the whole country. U. S. GRANT, President.

Executive Manufact, December 4, 1871.

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Patent Bryer, Vermillion, Whiting Prussian, Blue, Bladders of Putty, Carriage and Coach Varnish,

Bright, Copel and Farsitors Varnish, Boiled Linesed Oil, Turpentine, Mason's Blacking, Coffee Mills, Aze, Pick, Siedge, Ads, Hoe, Oo, Haumer & Chissi Hamiles, Wool Cards, Saddles, Enameled Trunks,

Coopers' Tools,

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Carpenters Planes.

Fore, Smooth, Jack & Jainters, Cut Nails, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 59 and 60d, Bont Nails, 1, 12, 14 a 2 inch, Pressed Nails, 2 a 24 inch, Cooper's Rivets, 4, 7 a 8 hs, Copper Rivets a Burn, 2, 3, 4 a 2 inch,

å a å inch, Gimp Tacks, Iron a Copper Tacks of all sizes, Best Rubber Hose, §, §, 1, 1, 1, 2 inch, Centrifugal, Varnish, Paint, White-Wash and Serab Brushes, Cov'd Tin Palls, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 a 12 quarts, Covered Slop Pails, Dippers, Dish and Milk Pans,

Jenning's bits, soldering irons. Thinges, steels, Hammers, Gauges, Squares, Chinels, Augers, Sieves, Lime Squeenes, Yard Sticks, Bung Starters, Axes, Shoven, Spades, Oos, Lanterns Shorom, Spaces, Oos, Isanierns, Eagle Horon, A and O Plows and Points, Paris Plows, extra heavy and strong, Protoxide of Iron, Pain Killer, Poland's White Plue Compound, Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc., Etc.

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Ladies' Hate and Bornets, new styles, Children's Hate and Gents' Full Hate, new styles, Ladies, Child Hata and Gents Fall Rate, new system haves Chadren's and Gents (Grown, or well Kill Given for Ladies and Gents, Suppositors, Garrers, White Fagus Veste, State Sacks, Black and Blac Chain Panes, White Duck Sacks, Panes and Veste, October and Expanses Sacs, Prima Panes, Signed Molecule Panes, Against Victoria Panes, Sida University, adjusters frames extra sizes, Ladies' Sifa University, Section Panes, and Blue Cution Unitrollar, a complete some to disar-Lines and Paper Colors, Neutics, Men's while un-grey heavy mechas half-hom, men's and heps, heav

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TWO ROSE-WOOD COTTAGE PIANOS! Perfumery, dec. Bert cau de cologro, pomatuma, hair all, fice per-

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